

QUESTION -- BANK Science - VI

VSA (CARRYING 1 MARK) TYPES OF QUESTIONS -----

Ch-1

- Q.1. ----- and ----- are the examples of two scavengers.
- Q.2. Earthworm is an example of parasite.----- TRUE OR FALSE?
- Q.3. What is nutrition?
- Q.4. What are ingredients?
- Q.5. Name any two food items which is obtained from the stem of the plant.
- Q.6. What is sprouting?
- Q.7. What is proboscis?
- Q.8. Name any two food items which is obtained from roots of the plant.
- Q.9. What is host?
- Q.10. Name any two decomposers.
- Q.11. What is staple food?
- Q.12. Deficiency of vitamin C can cause ----- (Fill in the gap)

Ch-2

- Q.13. A large intake of fat soluble vitamins is must in our daily diet.--- (TRUE OR FALSE)
- Q.14. What are nutrients?
- Q.15. Name any two edible sugars.
- Q.16. Give two examples of fats.
- Q.17. Name any two fat soluble vitamins.
- Q.18. Name any two water soluble vitamins.
- Q.19. What is meant by deficiency diseases?
- Q.20. What is meant by protective food?
- Q.21. What is dehydration?
- Q.22. What is obesity?
- Q.23. What is meant by a balanced diet?

Ch-3

- Q.24. Silk is obtained from ----- (Fill in the blank)
- Q.25. Wool is obtained from the fleece of sheep only.(TRUE OR FALSE)
- Q.26. When did human beings started wearing clothes?
- Q.27. How were the earlier clothes made?
- Q.28. Give two examples of leaf fibre?
- Q.29. Name any two synthetic fibres.
- Q.30. What is retting?
- Q.31. Give two example of leaf fibres.
- Q.32. What are yarns?
- Q.33. What is spinning?
- Q.34. Name the plant that gives us golden fibre.
- Q.35. What is Sericulture?

Ch-4

- Q.36. ----- have no definite shape or volume. (Fill in the gap)
- Q.37. All materials are soluble in water. (TRUE OR FALSE)

- Q.38. What is sorting or classification?
Q.39. Name any two elements.
Q.40. What is an element?
Q.41. What is a compound?
Q.42. Name any two compounds.
Q.43. Name any two objects that can be made using more than one material.
Q.44. Name any two materials that are very soft.
Q.45. Name any two miscible liquids.
Q.46. Name any two objects having smooth surface.
Q.47. Name any two transparent materials.
Q.48. Name a substance that exists in three states of matter.
Q.49. Name any two Opaque materials.

SA-I (CARRYING 2 MARKS EACH)

Ch-1

- Q.1. Write down the main components of food.
Q.2. What are producers and consumers? Give two examples of each.
Q.3. Name any four food items which we obtain from animals.
Q.4. What are Scavengers? Give two examples.
Q.5. Name the two parasites that live inside the bodies of animals.
Q.6. What is food chain and a food web?
Q.7. Why are potatoes considered stems and not roots?
Q.8. What is primary consumers? Give an example.
Q.9. What are tertiary consumer and secondary consumer?

Ch-2

- Q.10. Name the nutrients present in our food.
Q.11. Name any four common starchy food.
Q.12. Write down the functions of vitamin A and K.
Q.13. Write down the chemical name of vitamin C and A.
Q.14. What is haemoglobin? Why is it essential in our blood?
Q.15. Write down the use of calcium and phosphorous.
Q.16. Why is it advised to include a lot of raw food?
Q.17. Why are vitamins and minerals called protective food?
Q.18. Why do athletes drink more water as compared to a normal person?
Q.19. Explain the meaning of deficiency diseases in brief.

Ch-3

- Q.20. Why do we wear clothes?
Q.21. On what factor does our choice of clothes depend?
Q.22. Give two examples of fruit fibers and two bast fibers.
Q.23. Explain knitting and ginning in brief.
Q.24. Give examples of fibers other than cotton and jute?
Q.25. Name any two fabric used in clothing.
Q.26. How do we obtain fiber from jute plant?
Q.27. Name any four objects that can be made from cotton.

Ch-4

- Q.28. Write any four main properties of materials.
Q.29. Why do we classify objects?
Q.30. What are atoms and molecules?
Q.31. Why water is considered as a compound?
Q.32. Why do we see a fizz in a soft drink?
Q.33. Name any two objects which have smooth surface.
Q.34. What are lustre and texture?
Q.35. How are the materials sorted out?
Q.36. Are we matter? If yes, how?

SA -II (CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH)

Ch-1

- Q.1. Classify all the animals on the basis of type of food they eat. Define them with two examples of each.
Q.2. Explain in brief about how decomposers and scavengers play a very important role in keeping the environment clean.
Q.3. Why food is essential for living beings. Give three reasons.
Q.4. What is food chain? Explain it with an example.
Q.5. How do honey bees make honey?
Q.6. What is proboscis? What is its function?
Q.7. Why do animals depend on plants for food?
Q.8. What do the arrow in a food chain mean?
Q.9. Where do the parasites obtain their food? Explain it in brief.
Q.10. Name any three edible sugars. Mention their sources.
Q.11. How will you test the presence of starch in a given food sample?

Ch-2

- Q.12. How will you test the presence of sugar in a given food sample?
Q.13. How eating of fat rich food harm us? Explain in brief.
Q.14. How will you test the presence of protein in the given sample of food?
Q.15. Why are calcium and potassium needed for our body? Explain their importance in brief.
Q.16. Write one uses of -----
a) sodium
b) fluorine and
c) magnesium
Q.17. Explain the importance of water in our body in brief.
Q.18. Mention any three correct ways to cook food.
Q.19. Name any two water soluble and four fat soluble vitamins.

Ch-3

- Q.20. How are natural fibres different from synthetic fibres?
Q.21. Why are synthetic fibres preferred over natural fibres?
Q.22. How is fabric obtained from fibres?
Q.23. Write down the methods used to convert yarn into fibres.
Q.24. Explain the process of weaving.
Q.25. What is knitting? Name any two clothes made by knitting.
Q.26. Why is cotton fibre more important than jute fibre?
Q.27. How can we spread awareness about jute bags as environment friendly bags? VBQ

Ch-4

Q.28. Classify the materials on the basis of their transparency. Give two examples of each.

Q.29. What are the physical states of matter? Define them with two examples of each.

Q.30. Why cooking vessels are made up of metals?

Q.31. Write down the properties of the following substances:-----

- a) Honey b) Ice c) iron-nail

Q.32. A metal coin sinks while a piece of wood of the same shape and size floats in water-----
- Why?

Q.33. Why do we use gold and silver in making jewellery?

Q.34. How does the fragrance of a burning incense stick spread so fast?

Q.35. Define the three states of matter giving two examples of each.

Q.36. Why is it easy to hold a steel tumbler with cold milk than the one with hot milk? VBQ

LA (CARRYING 5 MARKS EACH)

Ch-1

Q.1. List the two broad categories of food items based on their sources. Also give five examples of each of them. $2.5+2.5=5$

Q.2. List the differences between scavengers and parasites. $1 \times 5=5$

Q.3. Awani classified some animals into three groups. What is the basis of her classification. VBQ
5

Ch-2

Q.4. Name any five minerals. Discuss the diseases associated caused due to deficiencies of those minerals in our body. $1 \times 5=5$

Q.5. Distinguish between Kwashiorkor and Marasmus. What are the protective food? Why are they called so? $2+1+2=5$

Q.6. Why is it important to cook food? Mention two good and two poor methods of cooking food.
 $1+2+2=5$

Q.7. Modernization has led to the development of life style disorders. Find out what are life style diseases. How can they be prevented? VBQ $3+2=5$

Ch-3

Q.8. Explain the process of obtaining fabric from any fibre. Explain the process of weaving.
 $3+2=5$

Q.9. Discuss the following fibres in brief:-----

- a) Coir b) Flax c) Hemp $1.5+1.5+2=5$

Q.10. Why is the use of jute and cotton bags being encouraged these days? What type of clothing material are worn by Astronauts and fireman and why? $2+3=5$ VBQ

Ch-4

Q.11. Spongy is labelled as a soft material----- Why? When do we say that two liquids are immiscible? Explain taking a suitable example. $2+3=5$

Q.12. Write any five differences among solids, liquids and gases based on the following properties in a tabular form :-----

i) Shape ii) volume iii) arrangement of particles iv) space between the particles v) movement of particles.
 $1 \times 5=5$

Chapter: 5 (Separation of substances) **VSA(Carrying 1 mark)**

- Q.1. Fill in the blanks:-----Winnowing is used for separating grains from -----
- Q.2. Write T for true or F for false statement: Muddy water can be cleared faster using the method of loading.
- Q.3. Tick the correct answer: Most of the substances present around us are -----
(a) pure substance (b) mixtures (c) compounds (d) impure substances
- Q.4. Give an example of universal solvent.
- Q.5. Give two examples of pure substance.
- Q.6. Which gas is present in aerated drink?
- Q.7. What is supernatant?

S.A.-- 1 (Carrying 2 marks)

- Q.1. Give any four examples of mixtures found on a kitchen shelf.
- Q.2. How do you select a method of separation for any mixtures?
- Q.3. Why is loading used to separate suspended impurities?
- Q.4. Why water is called a universal solvent? Give reason.
- Q.5. Write any two differences between solute and solvent.
- Q.6. Salt is a pure substance but salt solution is a mixture. Why?
- Q.7. Why air is called a mixture?
- Q.8. What is solubility? Explain it in brief.
- Q.9. What are homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures? Give one example of each.
- Q.10. Write any four crucial functions of water.

S.A. II (CARRYING 3 MARKS)

- Q.1. Explain the process of decantation and sedimentation with the help of an example.
- Q.2. How will you obtain clear water from muddy water? Explain it with a suitable diagram.
- Q.3. Write any three steps that are followed to clean the water.
- Q.4. Explain magnetic separation in brief with an example.
- Q.5. How can we make our own sieve? Explain it in brief.

L.A. (CARRYING 5 MARKS)

- Q.1. How will you prepare a saturated solution? What will happen when this solution is heated?
3+2=5
- Q.2. What is distillation? How will you separate soluble liquid from their solution? Draw diagram and label different parts.
1+2+2= 5
- Q.3. Explain the separation of two immiscible liquids with a labelled diagram. 3+2=5
- Q.4. What is filtration? Explain the process of filtration with a well labelled diagram. 1+2+2 = 5
- Q.5. Explain the process of obtaining salt from sea- water in brief. 5

CHAPTER--- 6 (CHANGES AROUND US)

VSA (CARRYING 1 MARK)

- Q.1. Choose the correct answer: Process involved in converting steam to water is called-----
--
(a) evaporation (b) condensation (c) boiling (d) sublimation
- Q.2. Write T for true or F for false statement: souring of milk is a reversible change.
- Q.3. Fill in the blank: ----- of iron is an irreversible change.
- Q.4. What is corrosion?
- Q.5. What is condensation?
- Q.6. What is evaporation?

SA – I (CARRYING 2 MARKS)

- Q.1. Why is cooking food an irreversible change?
- Q.2. Give an example of a physical change that cannot be reversed.
- Q.3. Write any two characteristics of irreversible change.
- Q.4. What are physical change? Give two examples.
- Q.5. What are chemical change? Give two examples.
- Q.6. What are reversible change and irreversible changes? Give two examples of each.
- Q.7. What is meant by undesirable change? Give any two examples.

SA—II (CARRYING 3 MARKS)

- Q.1. Write any three differences between physical change and chemical change.

- Q.2. Burning of paper is a chemical change. Justify.
 Q.3. Mention any three applications of contraction and expansion.
 Q.4. Write any three common causes of physical change and chemical changes.
 Q.5. What happens when a silver and copper vessels or articles are exposed to air? Why?

LA-- TYPE (CARRYING 5 MARKS)

Q.1. Sometimes the rail tracks become curved. Explain why it happens? How can situations be avoided? $2.5+2.5=5$

Q.2. How does a metal rim is usually fitted on the wooden wheel of a cart? Explain in brief.
 Why does the tube of a cycle tire bursts on its own during summer season?

$3+2=5$

Q.3. Why does the idli batter rise when kept overnight without refrigeration?

Write any three differences between expansion and contraction. $2+3=5$

CHAPTER--- 7 (The living and the non-living)

VSA (CARRYING 1 MARK)

Q.1. Tick the correct answer :-----

Which of the following animals lay eggs? :--- (a) cat (b) dog (c) frog (d) lion

Q.2. FILL IN THE BLANK-----

Living things respond to -----

Q.3. Write T if true and F if false statement-----

Living organisms can multiply to reproduce any type of organism.

Q.4. Give two examples of unicellular organisms.

Q.5. Name any two waste products of plant.

Q.6. What is phototropism?

Q.7. What is photosynthesis?

SA—I (CARRYING 2 MARKS)

Q.1. Why green plants are called autotrophs?

Q.2. Differentiate between autotrophs and heterotrophs.

Q.3. What are multicellular organisms? Give two examples.

Q.4. List two ways by which animals reproduce?

Q.5. Write the importance of seeds in plants.

Q.6. What is meant by life span? What is the life span of dog?

Q.7. What is stomata? What is its function?

SA—II (CARRYING 3 MARKS)

Q.1. How is the process of growth different from that of development?

Q.2. What is the difference between growth patterns in plants and animals?

Q.3. How do the plants get rid of their body wastes?

Q.4. Give an example of a non-living thing that exhibits any two characteristics of a living thing.

Q.5. What could happen if living organisms did not have a definite life span?

Q.6. Is robot living or non-living? Give reason to support your answer.

LA (CARRYING 5 MARKS)

Q.1. What is excretion? Give examples of any two waste products produced in our body.

How do animals remove waste products from their body?

Q.2. Why do living organisms reproduce?

What are the different ways by which they do so?

Q.3. List the various characteristics of living organisms. Which according to you are more essential in distinguishing the living from the non-living?

CHAPTER—8 (The plant world)

VSA (CARRYING 1 MARK)

Q.1. Fill in the blank: ----- is the female reproductive part of the flower.

Q.2. Write T for true and F for false statement: The cucumber plant is a creeper.

Q.3. Tick the correct answer: It is the first to appear when a seed germinate:

(a) embryo (b) seedling (c) radicle (d) root

Q.4. What are tendrils?

Q.5. Name the male reproductive part of flower.

Q.6. Which gas is evolved during photosynthesis?

Q.7. Name the process that help in regulating temperature in the plants?

SA—I (CARRYING 2 MARKS)

Q.1. Write any two functions of root in plants.

Q.2. Mention any two functions of stems in plants.

Q.3. What are climbers and creepers? Give two examples of each.

Q.4. What is meant by non-flowering plants? Give any two examples.

Q.5. What are prop roots and climbing roots?

Q.6. Write down the functions of xylem and phloem.

Q.7. Name any four agents of pollination.

SA—II (CARRYING 3 MARKS)

Q.1. What is transpiration? How does it help the plants?

Q.2. Why are the leaves modified into spines in cactus plants?

Q.3. What is venation? Discuss the two types of venation in leaves of plants.

Q.4. Explain any three functions of modified stem in brief.

Q.5. Draw a diagram to show node and internode on a stem. Write any one function of stem.

Q.6. What is pollination? What are its types? Explain them in brief.

LA (CARRYING 5 MARKS)

Q.1. Write any two significance of photosynthesis? Describe an activity to show that plants transpire 2+3=5

Q.2. Draw a tap root and a fibrous root. Name the plants where they are found. Mention any two functions

Roots

2+1+2=5

Q.3. Describe an activity to show that light is necessary for the process of photosynthesis. 5 M

Q.4. Draw and label different parts of a flower. Which part of it turns into seed? 2+2+1=5

Q.5. Potato do not produce starch. Yet, they are full of it. How is it possible? 3+2=5
The sapling of a tree can/cannot be considered a herb. Justify the statement.